

## ASSIGNMENT 7

Textbook Assignment: "First Aid and Field Sanitation," "Organic Communications Equipment," and "Hand Grenades, Land Mines, and Booby Traps." Pages 10-30 through 12-12.

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Learning Objective: Identify the treatment of first aid to victims of various types of burns.

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7-1. A burn in which the skin is reddened but not blistered is what type of burn?

1. First degree
2. Second degree
3. Third degree
4. Fourth degree

7-2. What effect does cold water have on thermal burns?

1. It relaxes the victim
2. It relieves pain
3. It increases tissue swelling
4. It speeds up blister formation

7-3. With of the following chemical burns should NOT be flushed with water?

1. Dry lime and carbolic acid
2. Atropine and dry lime
3. Carbolic acid and amyl nitrite
4. Phenol and carbolic acid

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Learning Objective: Recognize the steps in treating and immobilizing a fracture.

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7-4. What is the main reason for immobilizing a fracture?

1. To prevent further injury
2. To eliminate pain and swelling
3. To decrease blood circulation
4. To increase blood circulation

7-5. To fit well and provide adequate immobilization to an injured part, you must have a splint with which of the following features?

1. It must be strong, rigid, and applied tightly
2. It must be extended 3 inches above and below a fracture
3. It must be twice the width of the limb
4. It must be well padded at body contact areas

7-6. When applying splints, you should leave the fingers exposed for what reason?

1. To allow use of the fingers
2. To tell whether the splint is too tight
3. To check when the swelling goes down

7-7. To minimize danger to the lungs and heart of a victim with fractured ribs, you should take which of the following actions?

1. Strap the ribs with adhesive tape
2. Keep the victim comfortable and quiet
3. Lay the victim on the injured side
4. Give the victim oxygen

7-8. Victims suspected of having spine fractures should be treated as though they have which of the following injuries?

1. Advanced shock
2. Broken neck
3. Broken pelvis
4. Ruptured bladder

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Learning Objective: Identify field sanitation methods used to dispose of human waste and garbage.

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7-9. For each day you anticipate using the straddle trench latrine, it should be dug how many feet deeper?

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

7-10. Dirt should be placed over human waste in a trench latrine at which of the following times?

1. Once a day
2. Twice a day
3. Once every 2 days
4. After every use

7-11. What is the most common method of garbage disposal?

1. Burning
2. Burial
3. Chemical treatment
4. Extraction at sea

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Learning Objective: Identify the procedures taken to purify drinking water.

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7-12. When water is taken from natural sources, what should you assume about the water?

1. It is good, clear water
2. It is contaminated and should be treated
3. It may be contaminated, but treat only if deemed necessary

7-13. You have filled a 1-quart canteen and the water is cloudy. You should add how many iodine water purification tablets to purify the water?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

7-14. Before drinking iodine-treated water made in your canteen, you should wait what length of time?

1. 15 minutes
2. 17 minutes
3. 25 minutes
4. 30 minutes

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Learning Objective: Recognize the fundamentals of tactical combat communications.

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7-15. The most common means of communication is

1. visual signaling
2. transmitting electrically
3. writing
4. speaking

7-16. For a company engaged in a static defense, the primary means of communications is by

1. radio
2. telephone
3. flares
4. horns

7-17. Under normal circumstances, what unit establishes and maintains lateral communications between two adjacent units?

1. The larger unit
2. The unit on the left
3. The unit on the right
4. The smaller unit

7-18. In a Naval Construction Force (NCF) convoy, the primary means of communications is usually by

1. whistles
2. flags
3. smoke
4. radio

7-19. Of the communications used by the Seabees, what method is least secure from enemy monitoring?

1. Visual
2. Wire
3. Radio
4. Courier

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Learning Objective: Identify the radio and telephone sets in general use in the Naval Construction Force, their characteristics, components, and operating procedures.

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7-20. The battery for the AN/PRC-77 radio provides a maximum of how many hours of operation?

1. 10
2. 20
3. 30
4. 40

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 7-21 THROUGH 7-23, REFER TO FIGURE 11-2.

7-21. Of the steps listed, which is the first step in setting up the AN/PRC-77 radio set for operation?

1. Plug in the antenna
2. Plug in the headset
3. Turn function switch 3 to ON
4. Set the frequency band switch

7-22. You may reduce the rushing noise heard on the AN/PRC-77 when no signal is being received by turning function switch 3 to what position?

1. Lite
2. Retrans
3. Squelch
4. Off

7-23. When operating the AN/PRC-77 radio, you press the handset switch for which of the following reasons?

1. To talk and release it to listen
2. To listen and release it to talk
3. To the right to talk and to the left to listen
4. To the left to talk and to the right to listen

7-24. The TA-312/PT telephone has a receiving or transmitting range of about how many miles?

1. 8 to 12
2. 14 to 22
3. 28 to 33
4. 38 to 45

7-25. To set the TA-1/PT telephone buzzer volume for less than maximum, what must you do?

1. Turn the buzzer volume control knob fully counterclockwise
2. Turn the buzzer volume control knob fully clockwise
3. Request the distant switchboard or party for a ringing signal; then adjust the volume by rotating the buzzer volume knob clockwise when the buzzer sounds
4. Request the distant switchboard or party for a ringing signal; then adjust the volume by rotating the buzzer volume knob counterclockwise when the buzzer sounds

7-26. Refer to figure 11-22. What switch if any, of the SB-22/PT telephone switchboard enables you to use its lamp as a silent alarm?

1. Ringing
2. Night alarm and light
3. Visual and audible alarm
4. None

7-27. Refer to figure 11-23. What controls provide the means for interconnecting the lines or trunks through the jacks?

1. Jacks
2. Signals
3. Cord plugs
4. Each of the above

7-28. When operating the SB-22/PT switchboard, you have an incoming call when the line signals change color from

1. white to black
2. black to blue
3. blue to white
4. black to white

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Learning Objective: Select the correct definitions of terms pertaining to radio and telephone communicating procedures.

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7-29. A word or combination of words that identifies a specific radio station is known as its

1. proword
2. precedence
3. net call sign
4. call sign

7-30. To expedite traffic, you use a word or phrase that has been assigned a specific meaning for telephone and radio transmission purposes. This is what type of word?

1. Proword
2. Precedence
3. Catenary
4. Net control

7-31. Numbers that are part of the text of a message should be preceded by what proword?

1. Numbers
2. Numerals
3. Figures
4. Digits

7-32. To identify a radio message that is lowest in order of importance, you should use which of the following precedence prowords?

1. Flash
2. Deferred
3. Routine
4. Priority

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Learning Objective: Identify principles of communications by messenger and signals.

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7-33. What is the most secure and dependable means of communications as used by a rifle company?

1. Radio
2. Wire
3. Arm-and-hand signals
4. Messenger

7-34. When writing a message to be sent by messenger, you should use which of the following techniques?

1. Pad it with extra words to confuse the enemy
2. Make it as brief as possible
3. Provide all the information you have on the topic

7-35. A combat messenger should possess which of the following skills?

1. Use of cover and concealment
2. Use of maps and compass
3. Recognition of units and their CPs
4. All of the above

7-36. During daylight hours, special signals warn of approaching danger. These signals should be supplemented in which of the following ways at night?

1. With lights that shine in the direction of danger
2. With shots fired in the direction of danger
3. With an oral description that includes the direction of danger

7-37. The signal to execute a movement in unison should be followed by what other signal?

1. ATTENTION
2. READY
3. FORWARD
4. SHIFT

7-38. To indicate the direction that a column is to move, the signaler, using hand-and-arm signals, takes what action?

1. Faces that direction
2. Points with his arm
3. Waves his arms in that direction

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Learning Objective: Identify the elements and format of operation orders.

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7-39. The standard operation order format includes a total of how many numbered paragraphs in the body?

1. Nine
2. Seven
3. Three
4. Five

7-40. Spoken orders that are recorded verbatim by the receiver are known as

1. oral orders
2. dictated orders
3. recorded orders

7-41. The topics of the paragraphs in the body of an operation order may be remembered by what code word?

1. SMAEC
2. SMCEA
3. SMCAE
4. SMEAC

7-42. When issued by the squad leader, an operation order contains a total of how many main topics?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Five

7-43. Where in the operation order is a supporting unit usually shown?

1. In paragraph 1d
2. In paragraph 1a
3. Under the headquarters that commands it
4. Under the headquarters of the major unit supported

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Learning Objective: Denote the purpose of annexes to an operation order and rules for the preparation of an operation order.

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7-44. What is the purpose of the operation order annexes?

1. To amplify the operation order
2. To set forth the basic mission
3. To repeat instructions given in the operation order
4. To provide step-by-step procedures

7-45. Boundaries of zones of responsibility, action, or movement are usually designated to what map features?

1. Political jurisdictional boundaries
2. Lines of latitude and longitude
3. Military grid lines
4. Terrain features

- 7-46. In an operation order, geographic names are written in what format?
1. Lettered in italics
  2. Handwritten in lowercase letters except for the first letter
  3. Written or printed in capital letters
  4. Underlined
- 7-47. Areas may be designated by naming a series of limiting points in what manner?
1. Counterclockwise from the enemy's right front
  2. Clockwise from the enemy's left front
  3. Counterclockwise from the friendly troops right front
  4. Clockwise from the friendly troops left front

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IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 7-48 THROUGH 7-53, REFER TO FIGURE 11-36 AND SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE NUMBER OF THE MAIN PARAGRAPH OF THE PATROL LEADER'S ORDER THAT CONTAINS THE SUBTOPIC IN COLUMN A. RESPONSES IN COLUMN B MAY BE USED MORE THAN ONCE.

		B. MAIN PARAGRAPH
<u>A. SUBTOPICS</u>		<u>N U M B E R S</u>
7-48.	Uniforms	1. 1
7-49.	Password	2. 5
7-50.	Enemy forces	3. 3
7-51.	Rations	4. 4
7-52.	Team duties	
7-53.	Ammunition	

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Learning Objective: Identify types of hand grenades and specify their components, principles of operation, uses, and procedures for throwing and handling them safely.

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- 7-54. Fragmentation and chemical hand grenades are used primarily against what type of targets?
1. Material
  2. Vehicles
  3. Structures
  4. Personnel
- 7-55. The MK1 illumination grenade provides 55,000 candlepower of light for a maximum of how many seconds?
1. 15
  2. 25
  3. 30
  4. 40
- 7-56. When, if ever, can the safety pin of the MK1 illuminating grenade, be replaced?
1. During the training phase of hand grenade throwing
  2. As long as the safety lever has not been released
  3. Only during combat conditions
  4. Never
- 7-57. Practice and training grenades are used for which of the following purposes?
1. To train personnel in sending smoke signals
  2. To expose personnel to the effects of tear gas
  3. To familiarize personnel in the care and handling of service grenades
- 7-58. The fuzes for casualty-producing hand grenades have a delay time of how many seconds?
1. 1 to 2
  2. 2 to 3
  3. 3 to 4
  4. 4 to 5
- 7-59. A fragmentation type of hand grenade uses which, if any, of the following fuze assemblies?
1. Ignition
  2. Impact
  3. Flammable
  4. None of the above

7-60. The arming sleeve is held in place before the grenade is thrown in what type of grenade?

1. Fragmentation
2. Riot control
3. Illuminating
4. Practice

7-61. If a grenade armed with the impacting detonating fuze is accidentally dropped after the safety pin has been removed, what action must you take to ensure the safety of friendly personnel?

1. Pick it up and replace the safety pin
2. Pick it up and throw it to a safe area
3. Leave it where it is, shout "grenade", and seek cover
4. Kick it or toss it into a nearby sump or ditch

7-62. The safety lever of a chemical hand grenade should NOT be released before it is thrown for what reason?

1. There is an extremely short time-delay fuze
2. There is danger of the lever hitting friendly personnel
3. The time delay fuze is too long to do otherwise safely
4. The fuze may not become activated

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Learning Objective: Specify the purpose of land mines and the methods of detonating and disposing of them.

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7-63. Land mines are used to inflict casualties or damage against

1. heavy equipment only
2. enemy personnel only
3. enemy personnel and vehicles
4. light tanks only

7-64. As a Seabee, what type of mine are you authorized to use?

1. Pull action
2. Pressure actuated
- 3\* Antivehicle
4. Antipersonnel

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Learning Objective: Give the uses, construction features, and range of the Claymore mine.

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7-65. The Claymore mine used by Seabees is detonated by what means?

1. Pressure release
2. Trip wire
3. Pull or jerk
4. Electrical control

7-66. What type of explosive charge is used in the Claymore mine?

1. Dynamite
2. TNT
3. Composition C4
4. Black powder

7-67. Which of the following types of firing devices is used with the Claymore mine?

1. Pulse generator
2. Electric battery
3. Trip wire
4. Pressure fuze

7-68. What amount of wire is issued with the Claymore mine?

1. 100 feet
2. 200 feet
3. 100 yards
4. 200 yards

7-69. Complete instructions for use are in what location on a Claymore mine?

1. Bandoleer flap
2. Firing device
3. Back
4. Front

7-70. What is the most effective range of a Claymore mine, in meters?

1. 10 to 20
2. 20 to 30
3. 30 to 40
4. 40 to 50